Weekly National Intelligencer.

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Weekly National Intelligencer.

By GALES & SEATON. JAMES C. WELLING, ASSOCIATE EDITOR. The subscription price of this paper for a year is Two DOLLARS, payable in advance.

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THE SUCCESSOR OF MR. CHASE.

The President of the United States yesterday nominated the Hon. WM. PITT FESSENDEN, of Maine, as the Secretary of the Treasury, to fill the vacancy created by the resignation of Mr. CHASE The nomination, we need not add, was immediately confirmed by the Senate.

The long and distinguished services of Mr. FESSENDEN in the Committee on Finance in the Senate, even before he was, in deference to his signal financial ability and experience, placed at its head by his political friends, furnish a sufficient guarantee of the high qualifications he would bring to the discharge of the responsible duties of the post to which he has been assigned, if he should agree to enter upon it. We learned yesterday that there was some doubt of his acceptance of the office, though no doubt, we are sure, will be entertained by any of his eminent fitness for the

THE GOLD BILL REPEALED.

We are sure that all our readers will be pleased to learn that both Houses of Congress yesterday repealed the inconsiderate legislation by which they had previously laid certain restrictions on the sale and purchase of gold. As we could not bring ourselves to approve the wisdom of Congress in the enactment of these restrictions, we are glad that no pride of opinion on the part of its members has been allowed to stand in the way of the speedy confession that the measure in question was taken on grounds as little confirmed by experience as, in advance of its adoption, it was little approved by reason and the lessons of history.

NEW SYSTEM OF RECRUITING.

The Provost Marshal General has just issued a circular from his office in this city, which, it is said, will result in "placing a new army" at the service of the Government. The circular is as follows:

WAR DEPARTMENT, PROVOST MARSHAL GENERAL'S OFFICE.

Washington, June 26, 1864. Circular No. 25.—Persons not fit for military duty and or tiable to draft, from age or other causes, have expressed a desire to be personally represented in the army. In addition to the contributions they have made in the way of bounties, they propose to procure at their own expense, and present for collistment, recruits to represent them in the service. Such practical patriotism is worthy of special commendation and encouragement. Provost Marshals, and all other officers acting under this Bureau, are ordered to all other officers acting under this Bureau, are ordered to furnish all the facilities in their power to enlist and muster promptly the acceptable representative recruits presented, in accordance with the design herein set forth.

The name of the person whom the recruit represents wi be noted on the emistment and descriptive roll of the re om the recruit represents wil cruit, and will be carried forward from those papers to the other officiel records which form his military history.

Suitably prepared certificates of this personal representa-tion in the service will be forwarded from this office, to be filled out and issued by Provost Marshals to the persons who put in representative recruits.

JAMES B. FRY, Provost Marshal General.

It will be seen that the novel feature of this military proposition is the arrangement which the Provost Marshal proposes to make for perpetuating on the enlistment and descriptive lists of the army a historical connection and relation between the "representative recruit" and the non-combatant constituent by whom he is delegated to tight the battles of the country. This combination of the names of military principals and proxies, we are assured by Gen. Fry, will be "carried forward" from the papers of original enlistment "to the other official records which form the military history" of representative recruits, and it is in this light that we beg particularly to call the attention of all non-combatants who are ambitious to attain high military distinction in the person of their "representative recruits" to the following hint of the Boston Daily Advertiser:

"Gen. Fry promises that the name of the person whom the recruit represents shall be noted on the enlistment and descriptive roll of the recruit, and shall be carried forward descriptive roll of the rectuit, and shall be call which form from those papers to the other official records which form his military history. Thus, if we interpret the order corhis military history. rectly, any gentleman, however much he may be bowed down by the infirmities of years, might in the course of events, unless the war comes to a very speedy conclusion become a brigadier general—by proxy—pr. vided he selected a sufficiently brave and energetic man as his representative. Thus is even military glory brought within the reach of money. Seriously, however, this is unquestionably an additional motive for the truly patriotic to send good men as substitutes."

We do not perceive any possible objection to this invention except the double labor it must necessarily impose on the clerks of the Adjutant General, who shall be required to keep the bifurcated records of this army, containing twice as many names on its rolls as men in the ranks. The Paymaster General, moreover, will, of course, be careful to explain to all his subordinates the novel and peculiar quality of these descriptive lists, that inexperienced paymasters may not be misled by the dual arrangement of names into the error of making double disbursements, or of paying to the principal what is due only to the proxy. We do not know who is the author of this curious device for arraying the martial ambition of non-combatants and exempts, (whether male or female, as the New York Times suggests,) in the service of recruiting for our armies, but the expedient certainly has the merit of originality, and we sincerely hope that its success may be such as to vindicate its sagacity and dispense with the necessity of any future "drafts."

The Secretary of the Navy bas, it is reported, recom mended to the President that Capt. Winslow, of the Kearsarge, be promoted to the grade of Commodore.

CONGRESSIONAL SUMMARY.

THURSDAY, JUNE 30, 1864.

On the opening of the SENATE a joint resolution was submitted proposing an adjournment of Congress on Saturday, the 20th of July, but its consideration being objected to, it hes on the table.

The Senate resumed the consideration of the bill to reimburse Pennsylvania for calling out her militia. It was amended on Wednesday evening by making the bill applicable to all forces called out last summer to repel the invasion of Pennsylvania and Maryland.

A message was here received from the President, and on motion, the doors were closed and the Senate went into Executive session, in which it still remained until four o'clock.

An evening session was held, at which but little busines of importance was transacted.

The House of Representatives, on motion of Mr WASHBURNE, took up and passed the Senate bill to aid he construction of the inter-continental telegraph line Prior to its passage the bill was amended so as to probibit the company from making any terms for the transmission of newspaper despatches different from those accorded to

The bill heretofore reported from the select committee for the construction of a new railroad between Washington and New York, was, on motion, recommitted to the select

Much miscellaneous business was transacted, but non

of especial public importance. The evening session was in part devoted to the enrol nent question. No vote, however, was taken on the bil as amended by the Senate. An amendment proposed thereto by Mr. LEBLOND, of Ohio, to offer terms of negotiation to the Confederate Government was rejected by yeas 14, nays 85.

Both houses adjourned about half past ten o'clock

FRIDAY, JULY 1, 1864.

The SENATE again had under consideration the House bill to reimburse the State of Pennsylvania for expenses incurred in calling out the militia to repel invasion in 1863 with the amendment which had been added to embrace the militia of other States called out for the defence of Penrsylvania and Maryland. A number of other amendments were offered, which elicited considerable discussion. They were estmestly resisted by Mr. COWAN, who desired the claim of Pennsylvania to be decided on its own merits One of the amendments providing " for the pay of officers and men of Rhode Island, Illimois, and Kansas volunteers from the date of enrolment to the date of muster into the service of the United States," was adopted. The bill was then postponed in order to consider other business.

Mr. Johnson called up the joint resolution for the re peal of the act of June 17, 1864, prohibiting certain sales of gold and of foreign exchange. He said that no debate was expected, as the existing law had hitherto produced nothing but mischief. Mr. HENDERSON said that he should take credit for having opposed the gold bill. The joint resolution was passed—yeas 24, nays 13; and, having been sent to the House, it passed that body also by a arge majority.

The Senate spent some time in considering the bill of so as, in effect, to enact the emancipation proclamation of passed the President.

The House of Representatives passed the Senate bill providing for the satisfaction of bounty land claims. The Senate joint resolution requesting the President of the United States to appoint a day of national humiliation and prayer was also passed. Various other bills on the Speaker's

The Senate bill amending the charter of the Washington Gas Light Company, so as to authorize them to charge additional fifteen per cent. for gas, was taken up, and a letter read from Mr. Brown, the secretary of the company, saying that if this increase was not allowed the gasworks will have to be closed before December. Several gentlemen urged the passage of the bill, but it was referred to the Committee on the District of Columbia.

The Senate bill authorizing the Secretary of the Interior o set apart rooms for the use of the Agricultural Depart ment, and appropriating one hundred thousand dollars for the erection of a separate building for the use of the Agricultural Department, was next taken up. The forme part of the bill was passed, and the latter rejected.

The House bill further to regulate and provide for the enrolling and calling out the national forces and for other purposes was then taken up. It had been returned from the Senate with sundry smendments, in which the House non-concurred. A committee of conference has been appointed on the disagreeing votes respecting the amend

Immediately after the reading of the journal, the Se ste, on motion of Mr. HALE, closed its doors for the consideration of Executive business, and remained in Executive session two and a half hours.

On the re-opening of the doors, Mr. SUMNER made report from the conference committee on the disagreeing amendments to the bill to provide for the more speedy punishment of guerrilla invaders ; which was concurred in. Mr. SUMNER moved to take up the bill to increase the

salaries of judges and arbitrators under the treaty with Great Britain for the suppression of the slave trade. He explained that the bill related to officers resident at Sierra Leone and the Cape of Good Hope; that the judges received twenty-five hundred dollars and the arbitrators two thousand, and that they could not live on such sums. Mr. TRUMBULL opposed the taking up of this bill, and said that these officers had nothing to do and were paid in gold. Mr. Conness also opposed the motion. Judges in his own State, he said, were receiving but forty per cent. on their salaries. The bill was not taken up.

Mr. Wilson, from the conference committee on bill further to regulate and provide for the enrolling and calling out the national forces, made a report. The committee agreed essentially to the House bill as amended by the Senate. A summary of its most essential provisions will be found in another column. On the question of concurring in the report of the conference committee the vote stood as follows:

Yras-Mesers. Anthony, Clark, Fessender, Foot. Hale, Johrson, Lone of Indiana, Lone of Kanase, Morgan, Morrill, Pomercy, Ramsey, Sumner, Wade, Wilkinson, and Wilsou-16.

Navs-Messrs. Buckalew, Carlile, Compess, Cowan Davis, Hender on, Hendricks, Hicks, McDougall, Powell, Riddle, Sau sbury, Eherman, Sprague, Ten Eyck, Trumbull Van Winkle, and Willey-18.

Mr. SHERMAN moved that the Senate insist on its amend nent and ask for another conference. This motion, after

debate, was agreed to-yeas 28, nays 8. Mr. Conness then moved to reconsider this vote agree ing to another conference, on the ground that there was danger the bill might fail from the want of a quorum in

the House. This motion was carried-year 20, nays 17. A motion was then made to reconsider the vote by which the report of the committee of conference was rejected. This motion was also carried.

The question then recurred on adopting the report of the committee of conference; and it was agreed to by the following vote:

YEAS—Messrs Anthony, Chandler, Clark, Conness, Fessenden, Foot, Foster, Hale, Lane of Kansas, Morgan, Morrill, Pomercy, Ramsey, Sumner, Van Winkle, Wade, Wilkinson, and Wilson—18

NAYS—Messrs Buckalew, Carlile, Davis, Doolittle, Harlan, Harris, Henderson, Hendricks, Howe, Lane of Indiana, McDeugall, Powell, Riddle, Saulsbury, Sherman, Trumbull, and Willey—17.

Mr. WADE, from the committee of conference on the bill to guaranty certain States whose governments have been

overthrown a republican form of government, moved that the Senate recede from its amendments; which was carried-yeas 18, nays 14.

On motion of Mr. SHERMAN, the House bill making appropriations to carry into effect the act to prevent smuggling was taken up and passed.

Mr. SUMNER called up the bill to incorporate the national eademy of moral and political science. The first section embraces among its incorporators Wm. C Bryant, Geo. W. Curtis, Fitz Greene Halleck, George P. Marsh, and Hiram Powers; and the latter, Henry Ward Beecher, Horace Greeley, Wendell Phillips, Josiah Quincy, Robert J. Walker, and numerous others in both associations. Mr. McDougall held that the passage of this kind of

bill was not the business of Congress, but rather to attend to the affairs of the nation. Mr. Hale thought it was a little too late in the session to be making close corporations of mutual admirers, and

on his motion the bill was postponed. Mr. MORRILL introduced a bill to provide for the supervision, repairs, liabilities, and completion of the Potomo Aqueduct, and it was considered and passed. It appropriates \$ 150,000 to build the stope dam across the river and construct the viaduct around and past the reser-

Mr. SHERMAN, from the committee of conference or the bill to encourage immigration, made a report in favor of agreeing to the House bill with certain amendments which strike out, among other things, the requirement that the immigrant shall, by oath, throw off his allegiance to the country from which he comes. The report was

Mr. HALE called up the House bill to authorize the naval constructors and steam engineers, and for other purposes. He urged its passage as highly necessary at present. He said engineers are so scarce that they have actually to be retained by a degree of force for the naval

service. The bill was considered and passed. Mr. HALE reported, from the Naval Committee, making appropriations for experiments in submarine engipes : and it was passed.

In the course of the evening session a court was presented from the Secretary of State relative to the African slave trade. Various amendments to bills by the House were agreed

to, and several private bills acted on. The Senate did not adjourn until three o'clock on Sunday morning.

The House of Representatives passed the Senate bill providing for the collection and sale of abandoned and captured property in insuprectionary States.

The SPEAKER laid before the House a com from the National Union Democratic Association, (which has announced its purpose of celebrating the Fourth of July in the western park of the Capitol grounds by the reading of the Declaration of Independence, the delivery of an Oration, and other appropriate exercises.) asking that, in case the weather should prove inclement, they may have the use of the Hall of Representatives for the casion Mr. Cox moved that the request be granted; but this motion was, at the instance of Mr. STEVENS, laid on the table-Mr. S. having stated that the hall might be reded on the 4th for legislative purposes.

The Senate bill providing that Paymaster Brenton shall the House to provide republican governments for States be credited with \$2,600,000, being the amount ascertainoverthrown or usurped by the rebelien. It was smended ed to be lost by the destruc ion of the steamer Ruth, was

The House concurred in the report of the committee or the bill for the summary punishment of guerrilla marau

The House bill previding republican government for States usurped or overthrown by rebellion was returned from the Senate. The latter body had stricken out the entire bill of the House and substituted therefor the fol-

Be it enected, &c. That when the inhabitants of any the United States by proclamation of the President, by force and virtue of the act entitled 'An act further to provide for the collection of duties on imports, and for other purposes, approved July thirteen, eighteen hundred and sixty one, they shall be, and are hereby declared to be, in-capable of easting any vote for electors of President or Vice President of the United States, or of electing Senstors or Representatives in Congress, until said insurrection in said State is suppressed or shandoned and said inhabitants have returned to their obedience to the Covernment of the United States, and until such return to obedience shall be declared by proclamation of the President, issued by virtue of an act of Congress, hereafter to be passed

Mr. Davis, of Maryland, moved that the House concur this amendment of the Senate.

Mr. El.DRIDGE moved that the whole subject he laid ipon the table, which motion was disagreed to-year 37.

nays 65-and a committee of conference was ordered. The SPEAKER laid before the House a communication from the Sergeant at-Arms in reply to a resolution which directed him to require Benjamin F. Loan and Green Clay Smith, respectively, to refund the money they each reseived as members of Congress during the time they drew money as brigadier generals. It appears that Mr. Loan, on being reminded by the Eergeant-at-Arms of the action of the House, declined to draw any more money on account of salary, and that there is now standing to his credit seven undred and eighty-two dollars; and that Mr. Smith, while he believed he was entitled to full payas a member of Congrees, nevertheless was desirous of having the matter rought before the House, in order that the question might

Mr. Cox said it was incompatible with law to receive wo salaries.

A motion was made to refer so much of the report of he Sergeant-at-Arms as relates to Mr. Smith to the Committee on the Judieiary, but was disagreed to-29 against 81.

Mr. Cox offered a resolution that Green Clay Smith e directed to repay to the Bergeant at-Arms \$1,717. which has been taken from the Treasury in violation of law and the Constitution, and that, if he refuse to do so,

Mr. SUMNER was unwilling to be presented in a false he same shall be deducted from his future salary as a

sufficiently indicative of its opinion.

Mr. Cox disclaimed any motive to affect the gentleman's ersonal or political character. He only desired to have simple mercantile record-debtor and creditor-and the account closed up when this Congress closes.

Mr. Dawes moved to lay the whole subject upon the able, and this was agreed to-yess 72, nays 41. Mr. GARFIELD, from the committee of confer

the enrolment bill, made a report thereon and explained all its provisions. The report was concurred in-yeas 65 nays 53.

The SPEAKER laid before the House a communication from the Secretary of the Interior, who urged upon Congrees an appropriation to pay expenses connected with the Washington squeduct, and mentioned the fact of plentiful supply of water being additionally necessary i view of the many sick and wounded soldiers in the hospi tals and the crowded condition of the city. Mr. STEELS asked leave to report a bill appropriating \$35,000 to pay existing liabilities and repair the squeduct. Mr. WASH made himself a party in its vilification of the Secretary of BURNE, of Illinois, objected.

A bill was passed appropriating one hundred thousan dollars for establishing a branch mint at the city of Dalles in Oregon.

The bill to establish a bureau for freedmen's affairs. returned from the Senate with amendments, was postpor ed till the 20th of December next.

Mr. Dawes reported a resolution from the Committee of Elections allowing to the three Representatives from Arkansas, who were denied seats, the usual pay and mileage of members for one session of Congress, and it was passed.

Mr. Mossill, from the Committee of Ways and Means, reported a new tax bill—a bill imposing a special income tax. It provides that, in addition to the income tax already imposed by aw, there shall be levied and collected on the first of October, 1864, a special income tax from gains, profits, or incomes for the year ending the thirty-first of December lat. All persons residing within the United States, or citizens of the United States residing abroad, are required to pay at the rate of five per centum on all sums exceeding six hundred dollars. The Secretary of the Treasury is authorized to make such rules and regulations as may be necessary. No deduction is to be made for dividends or interest received from any association, corporation, or company, or upon any salary or pay re-

Mr. MORRUL stated that the estimates of receipts under the existing tax laws fall below the expected amount, and that the sur, proposed to be raised under this bill would pay the twenty millions of dollars required for the pay of

Mr. Davis, of Maryland, offered an amendment proposing to levy a tax of ten per centum on the average amount of notes in circulation other than national banks. If, he said, we strike out half the currency, we will double the value of the revenue.

Mr. BROOKS sid they should seek for other sources of revenue. Why, he asked, were such heavy burdens imposed on commerce and the industry of the country, while the landed property remained untouched? It was because Secretary of the Navy to provide for the education of a Presidential election was coming on and the farmers are

> Mr. MORRIL, briefly replied, denying the position. The farmers, he sail, pay as much taxes as mechanics, mer chants, and other classes.

Mr. WASHBIRNE, of Illinois, offered a new sectionthat all spirits of domestic production held for sale on first July, 1864, and on which no tax has been paid, shall be subject to a duty of seventy cents a gallon, and all spirits which have paid a prior duty, fifty cents a gallon; pro vided bona fideretailers of spirits, duly liceused, shall not be taxed on the stock on hand not exceeding two barrels. Mr. WASHBERNE said his proposition would give thirty nillions of dollars. It was agreed to-73 against 29.

The Chairman (Mr. FENTON) stated the question to oe on Mr. Davis's amendment as thus amended. Mr. WASHBURNE said it was not his intention to amend the gentleman's amendment, but to present a distinct proposition. Te CHAIRMAN said it could be offered only as an amendment to the amendment.

These amendments were jointly rejected-47 against 60. Mr. WASHBULNE again offered his proposition, with the alterations of the tax to the fifty and thirty cents duty, and Mr. DAVIS agair offered his, the alteration being three instead of ten per centum on bank circulation. This was rejected and Mr. WASHBURNE'S adopted-59 against 49 Mr. Ganson poved an amendment, reviving the provision to tax real estate. It was rejected.

An amendment was adopted taxing incomes over twenty thousand dollars ten per centum.

The bill was ultimately passed, but has not yet been considered by the Senate, in which body it will be taken

The House, in the course of the night, passed the Senste bill appropriating \$150,000 for the completion of the Washington Aqueduct. A great deal of other business was transacted in the

two Houses, of which an accurate account cannot now be Both Houses adopted a resolution to close the ses-sion at twelve o'clock noon to-day. They will meet this be again returning—I do declare the Senate adjourned morning at nine o'clock in order to complete any important business that may be still pending.

THE CLOSING HOURS OF THE SESSION.

MONDAY, JULY 4, 1864. The Senate met at nine o'clock, and took up the bill from the House assessing a special tax on incomes.

The question occurring on its passage, Mr. MORGAN suggested that it lie over until other Senators appear in

Mr. SHERMAN expressed the hope that the bill would Mr. CONNESS said that it was the general consent, on

Saturday night, that this bill should pass.

Mr. SUMNER replied that there was no understanding that the bill should pass without amendment.

Mr. SHERMAN needed scarcely to remind the Senator

that this body cannot originate tax bills.

Mr. SUMNER replied, the Senator could not have re cently read the Constitution, which provides that all bills for raising revenue shall originate in the House; but that the Senate may amend, as in other tills. He desired to add a provision for a tax of whiskey on hand. He was aware, as had been suggested, that the Senate had voted against doing so, but did it follow that such a tax would be voted down now? They had been informed that the new

Secretary of the Treasury did not desire additional means for the support of the Government. Mr. SHERMAN appealed to the Senator to say whether he desired to re-open a controverted question to de-feat the bill, and thus prevent full force and effect to the enrolment act. Any attempt to amend the bill would defeat it. He considered his duty would be best performed by contributing towards the passage of the bill.

Mr. SUMNER said he wanted to provide additional

means to meet our obligations and sustain the national Mr. TRUMBULL regarded the position of the Senator from Massachusetts as extraordinary. He regretted that the Sensitor should endeaver to screen himself from the responsibility of defeating this bill by shoving it on the shoulders of some one else. The Senator had persistently voted against taxing whiskey on hand, which he now pro-

osed. Mr. SUMNER. I beg pardon. Mr. TRUMBULL said it ill came from the Senator, who ought against the tax, to now at this time seek to impose t. If the Senator had had the influence on a former occasion of the Senator from Massachusetts, (Mr. SUMNER.) and the Sepator from Michigan, (Mr. CHANDLER,) that

member of Congress.

Mr. SMITH did not understand the object of the latter part of the resolution unless it was to injure his personal and political character; and he repeated that, in his letter to the Sergeant-at-Arms, he said he would cheerfully repsy the money. The vote of the House, just taken, was nd impose a larger tax on any commodity now taxed.

The House bill imposing a special tax on income.

The House bill imposing a special tax on incomes was then passed by the following vote: YEAS—Messis. Anthony, Ciarke, Conness. Cowan, Doo-little, Foot, Foster, Hale, Harlan, Harris, Hicks, Howe, Johnson, Lane of Indiana, Lane of Kansas McDougall, Morgan, Morrill, Pomerov, Ramsey, Sherman Sumner. Ten Eyek, Trumbull, Van Winkle, Wade, Wilkinson, Willey,

NAYS-Messrs. Buckalew, Carlile, Davis, Powell, Richrdson, Riddle, and Sanlah Mr. HARRIS called up the bill to regulate the sessions

of the circuit and district courts of the northern district New York; which, after some debate, was passed. Mr. SPRAGUE rose for a personal explanation, and Mr. President: In a speech made in the House of Representatives some weeks since Gen. Frank Blair, then claiming to be a member from Missouri, deliberately asscreed that I had received some special privileges from Secretary Chase, by which I had made, or would make, some two millions of dellars; and he referred to Mr. Aspinwall as witness. Postmaster General Blair used the

the Treasury, and in its impeachment of my personal in-I have heretofore treated this malignant charge with silent contempt; nor should I now notice it or its author, or the brother of its author, had not new currency been given to the slander. Lies reiterated, if not contradicted some at length to be considered as truth. I have determined, therefore, to submit to the humiliation of noticing this, not that I imagine myself the real object of attack;

strike at the Secretary of the Treasury. They had some political ends to compass, and were not scrupulous in choice of means. They did not care a fig how much the finances of the country might suffer. Army and navy might go unprovided and unpaid. No matter what public evil might come, what they wanted was to reach him with their poisonous arrows; if through me, so much the better.

Some here may remember how, at the beginning of the war, I responded to the summons of the President. He was not of my party; but he was President of the United States, and the Union was in peril. I called Rhode Island to arms, and, great in spirit though small in size, she waited for no second call. Her sons were among the first to reach the beleaguered capital. I went with them into battle, and was not niggard either of labor or hexard. But I will not parade my acts. It is enough to say that I neither sought nor received the slightest return from Presither sought nor received the slightest return from President or Secretary. Then and ever since I have tried to render some service to my country. The consciousness of the endeavor is reward enough.

Since the beginning of the war the business in which I was then engaged has been since almost wholly in other was then engaged has been since almost wholly in other hands than my own. It is largely a manufacturing interest. Its managers have bought raw material, and sold goods where and as they could. So far as I know they have had no favors from any Secretary or any office of the Government. They have taken the chances of the market with all others, and have had no favors or advantages that when the chance of the market with all others, and have had no favors or advantages that all others have not had. Neither for them neither for myself, nor for any body elre, have I asked or received any self, nor for any body eire, have I asked or received any special privileges to buy cotton or any thing else, or to trade in cotton or any thing else; nor, have I made, since this war began, from any buying or trading in cotton, permitted or unpermitted, licensed or unlicensed, the millionth part of two millions of dollars, nor the millionth part of that millionth. If the Blairs know any thing about the of that millionth. If the Blairs know any thing about the Treasury Department they know that no permits or licenses to trade were granted by the late Secretary of the Treasury He made regulations, as the law requires, under which permits were granted, but he granted none, nor allowed any to be granted, except under the remainder and that without favor or partiality. Have the gulations, and that without favor or partiality. Have the slanderers or their followers sought favors, unauthorized avors, and been disappointed?

Perhaps I ought to say that there was one transaction in cotton in which I did take some interest. When Dupont captured Forts Walker and Beauregard, and Sherman took possession of the sea islands of South Carolina, considerable quantities of cotton were found on the abandone lantations. This was in the winter of 1861 and 1862 Secretary Chase, with the approval and concurrence of the War Department, undertook the duty of collecting the war Department, undertook the duty of concerning this cotton, and consulted me about the selection of an agent. I recommended one, who was employed and found faithful. A large quantity of cotton was collected and forwarded to New York, and sold by Collector Barney at public auction. The proceeds, some three quarters of a million, I believe, were deposited with Assistant Treasurer

Cisco. If Mr. Aspinwall knows any thing about any cotton business in which I took part, it must be this; and in this I had not the pecuniary interest of will.

I feel humiliated in noticing such miserable calumnies, but perhaps it is a duty. I think so, or I would not say a word Henceforth these convicted slanderers may ra

word Hencelorth these convicted standerers may rail and falsify, unnoticed by me.

The bill from the House for the relief of the publishers of the Globe was then considered.

Mr. SHERMAN offered a substitute, providing for the

appointment of a committee to investigate the subject of the cost of printing the Globe, and looking to its publica tion by the public printer, and to the purchase of the Globe bui ding.
The substitute was lost, and the bill passed—year 27,

Mr WILSON called up the bill to increase the compe sation to matrons of hospitals; which was passed. At half-past eleven the Secate went into Executive ses-sion, and the doors were again thrown open at twenty minutes past twelve, when it was learned that a postponenent to half-past twelve had been made, in which the

hour of half past twelve having arrived-

Mr. CLARK, the President proteon, rose and said: Benators: The time fixed by the concurrent votes of the two Houses of Congress for the adjournment has arrived. I now, therefore, wishing you, Senators, a pleasant return to your homes and families, and expressing the hope that before you again return to this chamber the clouds that have been lowering upon our beloved country may be

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

House met at ten o'clock, when Mr. WASH-BURNE, of Illinois, offered the following resolution: Resolved. That before the adjournment of the present ses sion of Congress on this day, the eighty eighth anniversary of the birth of our national independence, it is becoming and proper for the Representatives of the people to renew to our officers, soldiers, and seamen engaged in this great to our omeers, somers, and struggle for the suppression of the rebellion against our Gov ernment our profound and hear felt thanks for their services and our symmathies in their sufferings, and to congratulat

them on their successes and their triumphs, and to congratulate the hope of a speedy termination of the contest and their re-turn to the peaceful pursuits of life. Mr. WASHBURNE, in offering this resolution, briefly con rasted our present situation with what it was on the last Fourth of July. Although Vicksburg capitulated one year ago to-day, yet the Mississippi river was still closed, the rebels helding Port Hudson. In Tennessee we only held to Nashville or Murfreesboro'. The changes which the last year had brought to us in the military situation shou fill the country with hope and courage. Lee, instead of advancing into Pennsylvania, had been driven to Petersburg, and had either got to retreat to the Carolinas or to be cooped up and captured. Lieutenant General Grant, that child of victory of the Northwest, had driven Lee for sixty miles through his entrenchments, outgenersling him in every movement, and beating him in every battle While the country was concerned at our own losses, it did not seem to consider the immense losses inflicted upon the enemy. The rebels had lost in this campaign sixty thousand in killed and wounded, and sixteen thousand prisoners. They had lost twenty-rix general officers in killed, wounded, and prisoners, twenty three guns, and in-numerable battle flags and standards. Our lesses did no exceed those of the enemy in killed, wounded, and prisoners. We have lost only five guns, captured, though Wilson and Hunter had destroyed some fifteen or twent small pieces to prevent them from falling into the bands o

We have lost seventeen general officers killed, wounded, and prisoners. All the railroads leading to Richmond had been so de-stroyed that much time would be required to repair them. Our forces held possession of the Petersburg and Weldon road, while Wilson, in his recent brilliant raid, had de-stroyed nearly fifty miles of the two roads, the Danville road and the Petersburg and Lynchburg road. Hunter had achieved immense success in Southwestern Virginia, in destroying railreads, cutting canals, capturing barges taking Staunton and destroying the immense depots of supplies there, and inflicting irreparable damage generally upon the enemy. Richmond was now entirely cut off from railroad communication and was short of supplies, and Grant really had both Petersburg and Richmond by the throat. The spirit of our army was indomitable, and every man in it full of hope and coursge, and entirely confident

f success.

The hero of the Mississippi, fresh from his glorious suc esses on the old "father of waters," had snatched victory from the jaws of defeat at Chattanoogs, fought a battle above the clouds at Lookout Mountain, and opened the above the clouds at Lookout Mountain, and opened the gateway to Georgia. The heroic Sherman had advanced far into that State, captured important towns and immense stores, driven the enemy all the time before him, till he yesterday dated his despatches from Marietta, within eigheen miles of Atlanta, the very heart and soul of the rebel

The whole military situation had never before looked so promising, and he believed we were now rapidly apoaching the triumphant end of the great struggle. all the necessary legislation passed by Congress, with the certain prospect of filling up the ranks of the army, with the patient and trusty patriotism of the people, he believed that all loyal men would now look forward with hope and faith. The first session of the Thirty-eighth Congress would adjourn under favorable auspices, and, returning to our seats on the first of December, he hoped to see the rebellion not only crushed, but the country regenerated and disenthralled.

nd discontrailed.

The resolution was unanimously agreed to
Mr. ALLEY, of Massachusetts, asked leave to offer resolution proposing, the Senate concurring, to increase the duties on foreign imports twenty per centum, and also to the same extent under the internal revenue bill, and five per centum additional on bank circulation.

Mr. STEVENS objected to the reception of the resolu

The House passed the Senate bill to test sub-marine entions. Much miscellaneous business of no public im portance was transacted. Mr ECKLEY, of Ohio, asked leave to offer a resolution

to exempt the Obio hundred days men from the draft, but the House refused to suspend the rules, Mr. FENTON reported a bill to amend the act for the

And the State of the Contract of the Contract

the brother Blairs and their tribe of falsifiers meant it to collection of taxes in insurrectionary States. He endeavored to have it passed, but, objection being made, it was, on his motion, recommitted to the Committee of Ways

Mr. MORRILL called up the Senate joint resolution Mr. MORKILL called up the Senate joint resolution authorizing the Secretary of the Treasury to sppoint three persons to inquire and report as to the most efficient mode of raising additional revenue as may hereafter be found necessary, having regard to the sources from which it is to be supplied, and that the necessary money to take testingual.

timony, &c. be hereby appropriated.

Mr. KERNAN said, if the gentleman would promise that mere politicians should not be appointed, he would vote for the resolution.

Mr. COX said the Secretary now had the means to obtain information without the passage of this messure.

Mr. MORRILL replied that the Secretary had no such

Mr. COX withdrew his objection, and
Mr. LE BLOND renewed it.
The House passed the Senate bill increasing the salaries
of matrons in hospitals to ten dollars a month, with one

Mr. MORRILL made another unsuccessful effort to have the House take action on the resolution providing for have the House take action on the resolution providing for a Treasury commission.

At five moutes to twelve o'cock Messrs. Stevens, Washburne, of Illinois, and Dawson, were appointed a committee to wait upon the President and inform him that the House, having completed its business, was ready to adjourn if he had no further communications to make. This committee was to act in conjunction with that of the Senate.

The time for adjournment was extended ten misutes in order to act upon a bill to correct an error in the enrol-

ment act.
Mr. ANCONA, of Pennsylvania, moved that the Fare-

well Address of Washington be read.

Mr. COX, of Ohio, said that would be a reproach, considering how this Congress had acted.

The SPEAKER said that there was no copy of the address at the desk.

Mr. COLE, of California, suggested that the clerk read

Mr. COLE, of California, suggested that the clerk read the Declaration of Independence. It was here discovered that the hands of the clock had been turned back ten minutes; when Mr. ELDRIDGE, of Wisconsin, exclaimed: "The hands of the clock have been turned the other way."

Mr KELLEY, of Pennsylvania. My watch wants eight

minutes to twelve.

Mr. ELDRIDGE. Your time is not sanctioned on the Democratic side of the House.

Mr. STEVENS, of Pennsylvania, from the joint committee to wait upon-the President, reported: We have performed that duty. He has no further communication to make, but says: "God bless you all!" [Laughter.]

Mr. MORRILL again asked the House to pass the resolution for the appointment of a Treasury commissioner to

lution for the appointment of a Treasury commissioner to take testimony on the subject of a tariff.

Mr. LE BLOND demanded the yeas and nays.

Mr. ELDRIDGE moved a postponement of the subject.

Mr. MORRILL asked leave to withdraw the resolution.

Mr. ELDRIDGE said the gentleman was like the clock, he went backward e went backward.
Mr. ODELL thought the gentleman from Wiscousin

himself was like the clock, and expressed his regret that there was opposition to the resolution on his side of the Mr. ROSS, of Illinois, moved that ten thousand copies of the Farewell Address of Washington be printed.

The SPEAKER said this subject would have to be re-

erred to the Committee on Printing.

Mr. WASHBURNE moved that the Address be read.

Mr. FENTON suggested that the Declaration of Indeendence be read.

Mr. COX said that was a revolutionary document, and

the Republicans were revolutionists. The document would give aid and comfort to the rebels, which the Republicans sought to do. The CLERK commenced reading the Declaration, "When

in the course of human events".

The SPEAKER, (interrupting) The Clerk will suspend, in order to receive a message from the Senate.

The message asked the House to extend the time of ad-The reading of the Declaration was completed.

Mr. WHALEY asked that the Inaugural Address of

efferson be read.

Mr. AMOS MYERS. And Jefferson's Notes on Virmia. Mr. ELDRIDGE. And President Lincoln's Inaugural Address.
Mr. PENDLETON introduced a resolution to increase

the pay of the House clerks and employes twenty per cent.; A similar resolution for the benefit of the Globe reporter was also adopted. Another message was received from the Senate extend-

ng the time of adjournment till half-past twelve. The year and nays were taken on agreeing to the reso ution, and the time was thus consumed; when Mr. COLFAX, the Speaker, rose and said:
Gentlemen of the House of Representatives: The hour of adjournment has arrived, and I wish you, one and all, a happy reunion with family and friends in the charmed circle of home. Thanking you for the kind and generous manner in which you have sustained me in the administra-tion of the difficult and responsible duties of this Chair, and hoping and trusting, when we re assemble in these halls next December, Providence may have so crowned the endeavors of our heroic defenders in the field that we may be permitted to rejoice over the full realization of the

prayer of so many millions of your constituents, "God save the American Republic," I do now, in accordance with the concurrent resolution of both Houses, declare the first sesconcurrent resolution of both Houses, declare the first session of the House of Representatives of the Thirty-eighth Congress of the United States adjourned sine die.

Loud and prolonged applause followed the delivery of this address from all parts of the hall, and the members

THE WAR IN GEORGIA.

RETREAT OF THE REBELS FROM KENESAW AND ADVANCE OF THE UNION ARMY.

An official despatch from Gen. Sherman, dated t Marietta, (Ga.) on Sunday last, relates as follows the successful results of his flanking operations

near Kenesaw: "The movement on our right caused the enemy to evacuate. We occupied Kenesaw at daylight and Marietta at half-past eight in the morning. Thomas is moving down the main road towards the Chattahoochie, and McPherson towards the mouth of the Nicksjack, on the Sandtown road ; our cavalry is on the extreme flanks. Whether the enemy will halt this side of the Chattahoochie or not will soon be known. Marietta is almost entirely abandoned by its inhabitants. More than a mile of the railroad iron has been removed between the town and the foot of the Ke-

THE WAR IN VIRGINIA.

GENERAL WILSON'S CAVALRY RAID.

Gen. Wilson has rejoined the main body of the Army of he Potomac around Petersburg, having got within the Union lines on Fridsy night. Instead of attempting to force his way through the strong column of rebel infantry posted at Reams's Station, Gen. Wilson determined to make his way back by a long detour, passing by a point twenty-five miles south of Reams's, where he crossed the Blackwater. An official despatch from Gen. Grant's headquarters, dated on Sunday, gives the following as the reult of Gen. Wilson's operations:

"Sixty miles of railroad were thoroughly destroyed. The Danville road, Gen. Wilson reports, could not be repaired in less than forty days, even if all the materials were on hand. He has destroyed all the blacksmitha' shops where the rails might be straightened, and all the mills where scantlings for sleepers could be sawed. Thirty miles of the South Side road were destroyed. Wilson brought in about four hundred negroes, and many of the vast number of horses and mules gathered by his force He reports that the rebels slaughtered without merey the negroes they retook. Wilson's loss of property is a small wagon train used to carry ammunition, his ambulance train, and twelve cannon. The horses of the artillery and wagons were generally brought off. Of the cannon two were removed from their carriages, the wheels of which were broken and thrown into the water, and one other gun had been disabled by a rebel shot breaking its truntions before it was abandoned. He estimates his total loss at seven hundred and fifty to one thousand men, including those lost from Kaute's division."